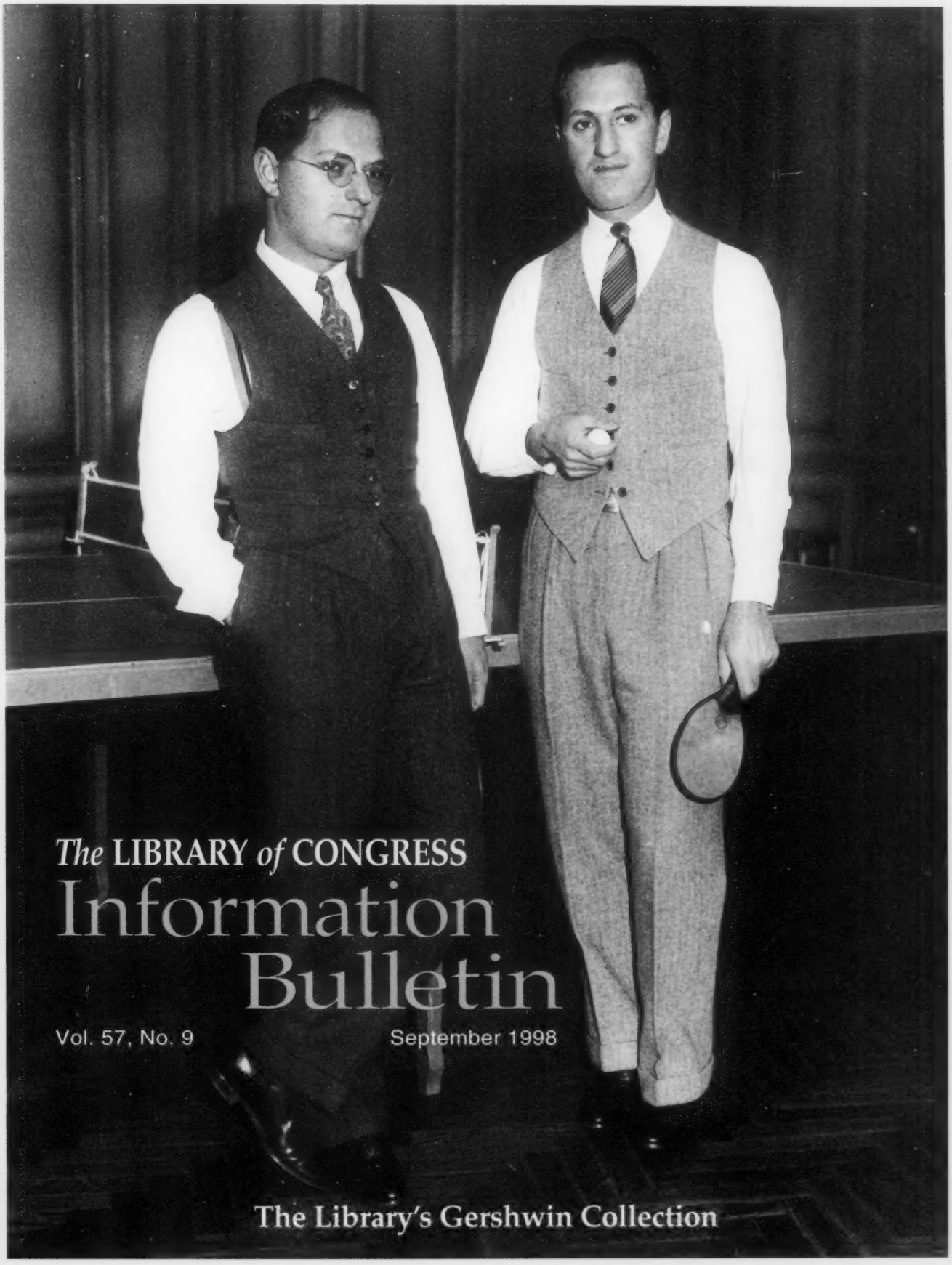

*The* LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

# Information Bulletin

Vol. 57, No. 9 September 1998

## The Library's Gershwin Collection

*The* LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

# Information Bulletin

Vol. 57, No. 9 September 1998

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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**On the Cover:** Ira and George Gershwin, March 1931, in George's penthouse on Riverside Drive in New York City.

**Cover Story:** American composer George Gershwin was born 100 years ago this month, and the Library — the premiere institution for Gershwin studies — celebrates the Gershwin legacy. 232

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The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued monthly by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/loc/lcib/.

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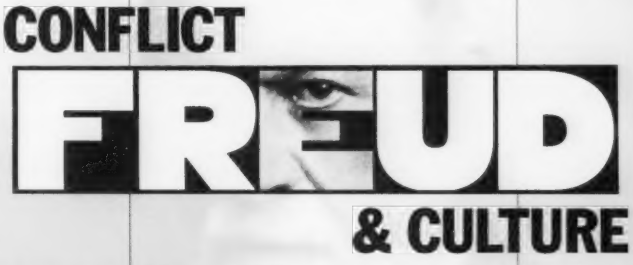
GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Production

# Sigmund Freud Takes Center Stage

## *Major Exhibition to Open Oct. 15*

Sigmund Freud: Conflict and Culture," a major exhibition tracing the influence of Freud and psychoanalysis on 20th century culture, will open at the Library on Oct. 15 in the Northwest Curtain of the Jefferson Building and close Jan. 16.

Originally scheduled to open in the fall of 1996, the exhibition will have a three-month stay in Washington, and then travel to the Jewish Museum in New York and the Sigmund Freud-Museum and the Austrian National Library in Vienna. Additional venues may include California and Brazil.




The exhibition will feature more than 170 vintage photographs, prints, films, manuscript letters and documents and first editions of many publications from the Library's collection of more than 80,000 Freud items donated over the past four decades by the Sigmund Freud Archive. These materials will be supplemented with loans from the Freud Museum in London; the Sigmund Freud-Museum in Vienna; and other important collections.

"Sigmund Freud: Conflict and Culture" has been organized by the Library of Congress, in cooperation with the Sigmund Freud-Museum in Vienna and the Freud Museum, London. The curator is Michael S. Roth, associate director, the Getty Research Institute for the History of Art and the Humanities. A review panel of leading scholars and consultants in the fields of cultural and intellectual history and psychoanalysis helped shape the exhibition.

The exhibition is divided into three parts: "Formative Years," "The Individual: Theory & Therapy," and "From the Individual to Society." The on-line version of the exhibition will be available at www.loc.gov.

The first section will begin with Freud's formative years in late-19th century Vienna, emphasizing points of contact between Freud's intellectual development and major political and cultural events. Highlights will include family photographs, correspondence, early work in neurology and items documenting his early medical career.

In the second section, visitors will be introduced to the key concepts in psychoanalytic theory, such as the interpretation of dreams and repression, and will be shown how Freud used those concepts in the treatment of some of his most important patients. Highlights of this section will include manuscripts in Freud's hand, a model of Freud's consulting couch, the chair from which he conducted analytic sessions, and the death mask of the Wolf Man (one of Freud's best-known patients).

The third section will show how Freud applied his ideas of individual human psychology to understand the dynamics of society and culture. His theories of the violent origin of civilization and his understanding of the function of religion, art and science in contemporary society will be explored. Critical reception to his ideas and treatments will be addressed in this section, as well as the diffusion of Freud's ideas in professional psychoanalysis. The diversity of post-Freudian analysis will be made apparent, as will the influence of Freud's ideas in a variety of cultural arenas, from the arts to the sciences. Throughout the exhibition, a variety of objects (more than 170 artifacts, approximately 180 commercial film and television clips, and selections from the popular press) will be included to demonstrate the presence of psychoanalysis in popular culture.

The exhibition will not only underscore the contested legacies of Freud, but also show how notions of the self, including identity, memory, repression and sexuality, have been shaped in relation to his work. The Library of Congress, in cooperation with Alfred A. Knopf, is publishing a companion volume in conjunction with the exhibition that comprises a wide range of views about psychoanalysis and its place in contemporary culture. Contributors include Harold Blum, José Brunner, Frank Cioffi, Robert Coles, Hannah Decker, Muriel Dimen, John Forrester, Peter Gay, Ilse Grübrich-Simitis, Adolf Grünbaum, E. Ann Kaplan, Peter Kramer, Edith Kurzweil, Patrick Mahony, Michael Molnar, Michael Roth, Oliver Sacks, Art Spiegelman and John Toews. The book will be available after Oct. 14 for $26.

Funding for this exhibition was provided by Discovery Communications Inc.; the Department of Cultural Affairs, City of Vienna; the Austrian Cultural Institute, New York; Alfred A. Knopf; the James Madison Council of the Library of Congress; the Mary S. Sigourney Award Trust, New York; Dr. and Mrs. Kenneth Altshuler; the Dana Foundation, New York; the Ministry of Science and Transport, Austria; the American Psychoanalytic Foundation; Dr. Lotte Köhler; Austrian Airlines; Österreichische Lotterien; Hoffman-La Roche Inc.; the New-Land Foundation, New York; O.S. Wyatt Jr., Houston; Peter Sobolak, Vienna; and private contributions.

The exhibition is designed by Chermayeff and Geismar of New York.

The Library of Congress, in partnership with the Smithsonian Associates, is offering a subscription series of six lectures, "The Changing Self: From Sigmund Freud to Serotonin," from Oct. 15 through Dec. 3. The series will feature distinguished speakers on a wide variety of topics dealing with the profound influence of psychoanalysis and neuropsychiatry on our culture. Call (202) 357-3030 for reservations and information. Refer to Code 1F77. □

E.M. Lilien

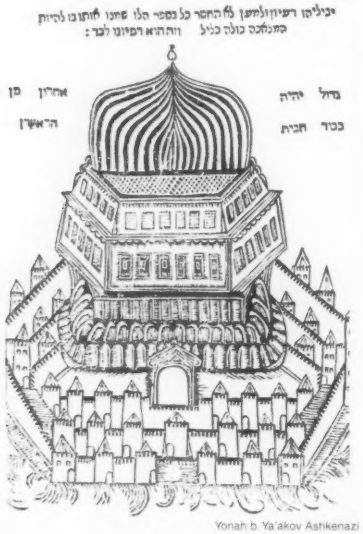
*The Call of Zion*, from Morris Rosenfeld's *Gezamelte Lieder (Collected Poems)*; E.M. Lilien, an Austrian artist active in the Zionist movement, portrays the Land of Israel as a haven for the Jews of Eastern Europe.

# Trumpeting 'Zion's Call'

## *Exhibition of Judaica Held to Mark Israel at 50*

BY MEG SMITH

The Library will observe Israel's 50th birthday with a new exhibition in the South Gallery of the Great Hall of the Thomas Jefferson Building.



Yonah b. Ya'akov Ashkenazi

This woodcut of the Temple in Jerusalem is one of several illustrations in *Zikaron bi-Yerushalayim (Remembrance of Jerusalem)*, a 1724 guide book to sacred places.

"Zion's Call: A Library of Congress Exhibition Marking Israel's Fiftieth Year" will be on view Sept. 17 through Dec. 19, Monday through Saturday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Documenting the rise of modern Israel in the ancient land of the Bible, the exhibition combines early renderings of the Holy Land with modern records of the founding of the state of Israel in 1948. Additional materials depict the development of modern Zionism from the late 19th century until after Israel became a sovereign state.

The exhibition draws on the Library's extensive Hebraica collection that includes 150,000 volumes and scores of photographs, prints, films, tablets, manuscripts, maps, sheet music, cassettes, periodicals, compact disks and videotapes documenting Israel.

The Library of Congress began systematically collecting Judaica and Hebraica in 1912, when financier and philanthropist Jacob Schiff donated 20,000 volumes after purchasing them from bookseller and bibliographer Ephraim Deinard.

Today, the Hebraic Section combines valuable ancient texts with an extensive collection of materials about the culture and origins of modern Israel. The head of the section, Michael W. Grunberger, says, "The Library has been recording Israel's development since the nation's birth.

"Our Hebraic collection was already growing when Israel was founded," Mr. Grunberger said. "Right from the start, the Library of Congress has been preserving the spiritual and cultural heritage of Israel."

Many of the items tied to ancient Israel have been part of the Library's collections since its beginning. A Hebrew grammar written by Baruch Spinoza was among the books Thomas Jefferson sold to Congress after British

soldiers destroyed the original congressional library during the War of 1812, as well as a compendium of rabbinical law and lore, known as the Mishnah.

Jewish sovereignty in the Middle East ended when the Romans sacked Jerusalem and destroyed the sacred Second Temple in the first century, but since then pilgrims have recorded the landscape in artifacts gathered by the Library and featured in the exhibition. Over the centuries, pilgrims marked gravesites, shrines, territories of the 12 tribes of Israel, locations of biblical events, and geographical and topographical details, all of which are in the exhibition.

On display is a 15th century travel guide to religious sites in the Middle East that, because of its popularity among travelers, was published in five other languages besides its original Latin by 1498. In another part of the exhibition, a French cartographer named Nicholas Sanson engraved the territories of the 12 tribes of Israel in a hand-colored 17th century map.

A popular map of the Holy Land comes from a 1781 reprint of a famous Passover haggadah originally published in Amsterdam in 1695. The exhibit also features a 1696 engraving of the floor plan of the Temple of Solomon that shows the room known as the Holiest of Holies in Jewish lore.

Pulled from the 150,000 volumes in the Hebraica collection and included in the exhibition is the first Hebrew book printed in the Holy Land. Yom Tov Zahalon's *Lekah Tov* is a commentary on the Book of Esther that was published in Safed in 1577.

Tracing Israel's history to modern times are records and documents of the new State, including the original United Nations General Assembly voting sheet resolving to partition Palestine between Arabs and Jews in 1947. The sheet contains the signatures of President Harry S. Truman; Chaim Weizmann, the first President of Israel; Eleanor Roosevelt; Golda Meir; and Abba Hillel Silver, among others.

A highlight of the exhibition is a digest of newsreel clips depicting the events surrounding the establishment of the modern state of Israel, assembled by the exhibition's director, Kimberli Curry of the Interpretive Programs Office. "The film touches on the unfolding events in the Holy Land, the activities of the United Nations, the mass immigration to Palestine of Holocaust survivors and the establishment of the state of Israel," Ms. Curry said.

Zev Raban

**This watercolor wall plaque (top left) painted in Palestine around 1870 depicts four cities of the Holy Land — Jerusalem, Hebron, Tiberias and Safed; *Alef Bet*, published in 1923, has become a favorite of collectors of Jewish art; Theodor Herzl, the father of modern Zionism, in a poster commemorating the Jubilee of the World Zionist Organization**

"These film clips enable us to see with our own eyes the dramatic story of the birth of Israel."

One photograph that is part of the Library's Matson Collection is also on view, showing the surrender of Jerusalem by its mayor to two British sergeants in 1917. "That one image," said Les Vogel of the Office of Scholarly Programs, "captures a moment of great historical import, as political control passes from the Ottoman Turks to a European power. It sets the stage for the British Mandate and subsequent turmoil over the fate of the Holy Land in modern times."

The movement to create a modern Israel can be traced to the late 19th century, when Budapest-born Theodor Herzl published a brochure called *Der Judenstaat*, or *The Jewish State*, a treatise on creating a Jewish state to put an end to persecution and anti-Semitism. In 1897, Herzl was elected as the first president of the World Zionist Organization in Basel, Switzerland. His organization and the groundwork it laid were instrumental in the founding of Israel 51 years later.

Writing in his diary that year, Herzl prophetically declared: "At Basel I founded the Jewish State." Though his death in 1904 would prevent him from seeing the creation of Israel, his diary entry demonstrated his conviction that it was only a matter of time. "In five years perhaps, and certainly in fifty years," he continued, "everyone will perceive it." A lithograph of Herzl, his published diary and an 1896 copy of *The Jewish State* written in Hebrew are all in the exhibition.

The exhibition was made possible by a grant from the Naomi and Nehemiah Cohen Foundation of Washington, D.C.

In addition to the exhibition, the Library will host a concert, poetry reading and film series as part of its yearlong celebration of "Israel at 50," produced with the cooperation of the Embassy of Israel. □

*Ms. Smith is an intern in the Public Affairs Office.*

Arthur Szyk

**Title page for *The State of Israel* (1948). This lithograph depicts the history of Israel through images and symbols. It was commissioned as one of a series honoring the member countries of the United Nations. Only nine of these studies were completed by master artist and illuminator Arthur Szyk before his death in 1951. *Used with permission of Historicana, Burlingame, Calif.***

# LC Receives Papers of Metropolitan Leonty

## *Gift of Russian Orthodox Cleric's Granddaughter*

Yvonne French

**Dr. Billington receives the diaries of Metropolitan Leonty from the cleric's granddaughter, Tamara Turkevich Skvir, who was joined by her father, Orthodox Chaplain Daniel Skvir.**

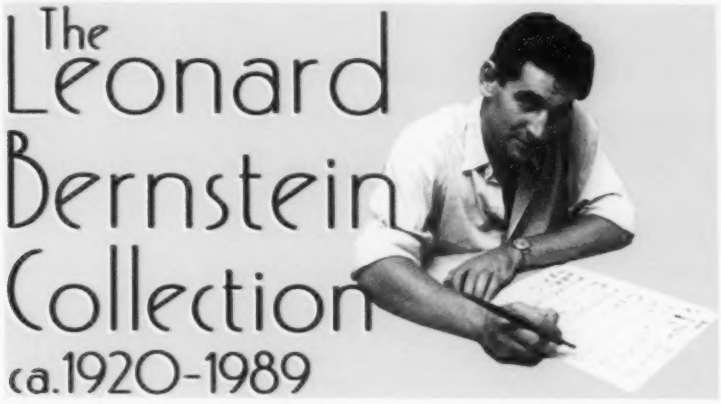
BY HAROLD M. LEICH

The Library has received the diaries and papers of Metropolitan Leonty (1876-1965; secular name Leonid Ieronimovich Turkevich), head from 1950 until 1964 of the Russian Orthodox Metropolia of North America.

This gift to the Library came from Metropolitan Leonty's granddaughter, Tamara Turkevich Skvir, of Princeton, N.J., and consists of 50 bound volumes of diaries covering the period 1906-1964. The collection also includes approximately 2,000 poems as well as other miscellaneous memoranda and historical documents. The papers will be housed in the Manuscript Division.

In a ceremony in the Librarian's Office on July 29, Dr. Billington formally accepted the gift to the Library from Mrs. Skvir and noted that "the papers of Metropolitan Leonty represent a significant addition to the Library's strong Russian collections and to its extensive holdings of original manuscripts relating to the history of the Orthodox

*continued on page 231*




# Bernstein Collection On-Line

## *American Memory Features Materials of Composer*

A portion of the Leonard Bernstein Collection, one of the largest and most varied collections in the Library of Congress, is available on the American Memory Web site (www.loc.gov). Aug. 25 was Bernstein's 80th birthday.

This "preview" site offers a hint of the materials that will later become available.

The 85 photographs that document Bernstein's professional as well as personal life from the 1920s to the 1980s are one of the highlights of this release. The collection includes the first known photograph of Bernstein conducting for the Camp Onata Rhythm Band in 1937; an image of Bernstein rehearsing contralto Marian Anderson in 1947; photos of the musician with family and friends and even photographic holiday cards.

Leonardus Hollie

**Leonard Bernstein stands amid a crowd in Moscow during the New York Philharmonic tour of the Soviet Union, Sept. 5, 1959.**

Researchers will appreciate the Finding Aid, which includes descriptions of materials processed as of August 1997. These include correspondence, writings, photographs, date books, schedules, address books and programs. The music in the collection (both printed and manuscript) will be the final series of materials to be processed.

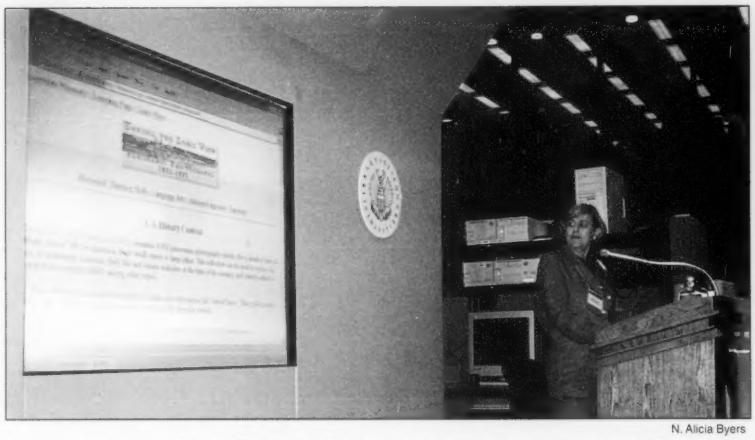
A bibliography lists books by and about Bernstein, and a chronology provides highlights of his life.

In a "Message from Jamie Bernstein Thomas," one of the musician's daughters, she says, "Leonard Bernstein' s life, besides being richly creative, was also extensively documented. In addition to his manuscripts and voluminous correspondence, there are also his recordings, videos, film footage and thousands of photographs. This is truly a multimedia archive, which makes it particularly appropriate for the Library of Congress's ambitious online initiative, the National Digital Library Program.

"The estate of Leonard Bernstein chose the Library of Congress in 1993 as the repository for the Leonard Bernstein Collection because of the Library's strong commitment, spearheaded by Dr. Billington, to make portions of its collections available through the new digital media," she continues. "Moreover, Bernstein's career coincided with the rise of television, and it was his unique genius to understand the power of this new medium to communicate the joy of music to millions of people through it. So it seems entirely in keeping with Bernstein's generosity of spirit to make materials from his archives available to the greatest number of people — which is the essential purpose of the National Digital Library Program."

American Memory is a project of the National Digital Library Program, which, in collaboration with other major repositories, is making available on-line materials relating to American history.

More than three dozen collections are now available in media ranging from photographs, manuscripts and maps to motion pictures, sound recordings and presidential papers. The most recent collection to be added is "America from the Great Depression to World War II: Photos from the Farm Security Administration-Office of War Information, 1935-1945," which contains some of the best known photographs ever published as well as never-before-seen images that were made as part of this New Deal effort. □



N. Alicia Byers

N. Alicia Byers

**Susan Veccia of the National Digital Library Program describes the Library's Learning Page, which was designed for educators; Judy Graves, also of the NDL Program, spoke about the Library's efforts to make primary sources available on the Internet.**

# 'Our Gift to the Nation'

## *American Memory Fellows Visit Library*

BY YVONNE FRENCH AND GUY LAMOLINARA

For the second year in a row, 50 schoolteachers, librarians and media specialists met for a week not of surfing but of immersion in the Library's American Memory collections (www.loc.gov).

The 25 two-person teams were chosen competitively based on project plans they had submitted that would use the nearly 500,000 source items the Library makes available on-line. Thus they came to the July 26-31 American Memory Fellows Institute armed with subjects they wanted to plumb.

Laura Campbell, National Digital Library Program director, greeted them, on the morning of July 27 in the Digital Library Visitors' Center. She told the fellows that the American Memory Program began with an idea of Dr. Billington, whose "goal was to make treasures of the Library of Congress available to citizens everywhere. His focus and vision allow us to be here today."

The Librarian said, "We are indebted to all of you for being here because, while the Library collects materials, it is people who make these collections come alive." He assured the participants that "you will learn what it takes to make a digital library," but he also noted that "we are learning as we go." "We see this as our gift to the nation."

The Librarian was followed by Susan Veccia, project manager of educational services in the National Digital Library Program, which held the institute at the Marriott Metro Center Hotel and the Library. She described the Learning Page — "designed just for you — as an introduction to our on-line collections from an educational point of view."

She later noted that the fellows "have to be familiar with the collections and have a sophisticated understanding of technology," before they come to the institute.

Between sessions of browsing the collections, the educators met in teams to brainstorm about lesson plans. To stay "pumped" during the daylong sessions, the group lined up for contra dancing to a lively Civil War fiddle tune from one of the American Memory collections.

The rousing rendition of "Soldier's Joy" was a fitting one for Elizabeth Ridgway, an American Studies teacher at Williamsburg Middle School, in Arlington County, Va., who plans to have her students create a Civil War newspaper based on the on-line Mathew Brady photographs in "Selected Civil War Photographs, 1861-1865." Working with Amy Donnelly, Arlington County Public Schools instructional technology coordinator, Ms. Ridgway had identified Devil's Den and Little Round Top as images they will present to the students.

"They will have the photograph and title and do research to construct an article to go with it using American Memory and other sources, electronic or not," said Ms. Ridgway. They will use desktop publishing technology to produce a newspaper with news articles, editorials, an advice column and graphics in addition to the photographs from the battle scenes, which were some of the most horrific in the Civil War.

Photos are a good way to get students hooked into text-based research, many of the teachers said.

"Students often have a 30-second sound bite mentality," said Charlotte Bruce, head librarian at McLean (Va.) High School. Ms. Bruce and Helen Stephan, chairwoman of the history department there, are using American Memory to help English and social studies students study leisure time from the turn of the century through the beginning of television in the 1940s. For example, they're looking at tennis at the turn of the century in "Taking the Long View: Panoramic Photographs, 1851-1991," and dance in "An Ameri-

can Ballroom Companion: Dance Instruction Manuals ca. 1490-1920."

"There seems to be a revival among young people of interest in ragtime," Ms. Bruce said.

They'll also look at baseball in "Jackie Robinson and Other Baseball Highlights, 1860s-1960s." The students will study what people did with their leisure time and how it affected their home, work and personal lives.

"It's a neat hodgepodge of learning and discovery," Ms. Bruce said of American Memory.

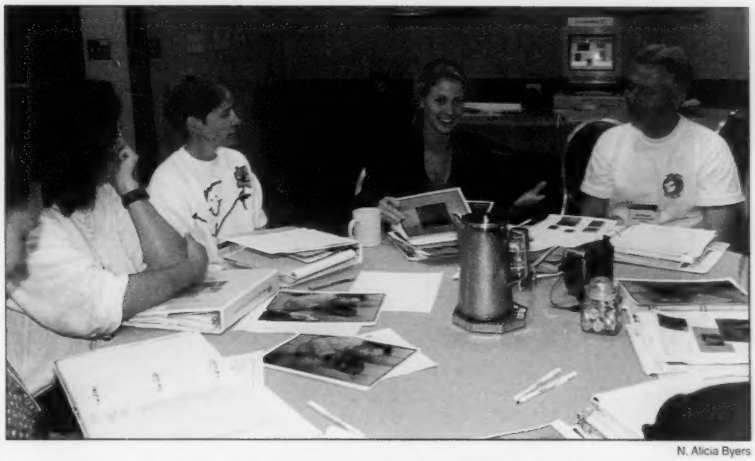
As they work, the students will learn how to find and access information on-line, such as how to narrow a keyword search of leisure time-activities to the decades covered in their studies. The project fulfills a curriculum requirement of the state of Virginia.

Alison Cole Westfall, an eighth grade English teacher at St. Peter's School in Washington, D.C., will use "American Life Histories: Manuscripts from the Federal Writers' Project, 1936-1940" to reveal language cadence, or "found poetry," of life at that time. When asked to describe found poetry, she dashed off a poem about Elsie Wall, one of the Americans interviewed by the government writers program. The students will also research historical events mentioned in the manuscripts and write plays using the language of the first-person accounts.

"The dialects and the metaphors that the writers used are just wonderful as a way to get to know these people," said Ms. Westfall.

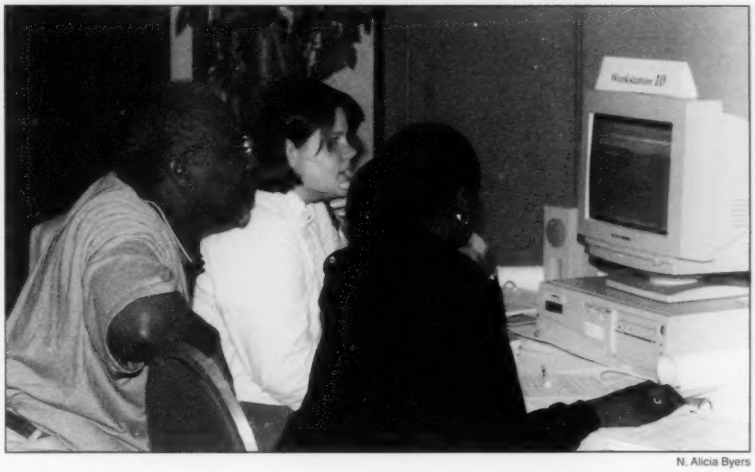
In another project, her students will use the new "America from the Great Depression to World War II: Photographs from the FSA-OWI, 1935-1945" photographs to complement their study of Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird*. Ms. Westfall's teammate for the project is Laura Mitchell, a historian at the National Museum of American History.

Debbie Abilock, a librarian at the Nueva School in Hillsborough, Calif., and Cynthia Kosut, a humanities teacher there, will look at child labor through the 20th century. Sixth graders at their independent school will examine photographs of children working at home, in fields, mines and factories, and in New York City sweatshops to construct a life of a specific child to determine how society viewed child labor through the decades.



N. Alicia Byers

**Amy Donnelly of Arlington County (Va.) Public Schools (center) lead a discussion; fellows browse the American Memory Web site firsthand.**



N. Alicia Byers

For example, said Ms. Abilock, they'll see a picture of coal "breaker boys" exiting a mine with sooty, weary faces in "Touring Turn-of-the-Century America: Photographs from the Detroit Publishing Company, 1880-1920" and learn that many parents needed their children to work to contribute to the family income.

They'll also look at images of childhood by searching for 10 on-line objects in a treasure hunt through the American Memory collections. Later, the students will bring in artifacts from their grandparents and parents and discuss their play, work, food and dress.

"In the end," said Ronald Baily, a faculty member at Northeastern University who participated, "you want them to come out with content they can think critically about." Mr. Baily is also a consultant to Education Development Corp., the parent organization of the Center for Children and Technology, which is advising the National Digital Library Program on the project.

The 1998 institute was made possible by a grant from an anonymous donor, who is helping the Library reach out to the education community.

Participants can choose to pursue either college credit from the University of Virginia or continuing education units from George Mason University for the fellowships. The institute was preceded by six weeks of on-line discussions. After the institute, the educators returned to their diverse communities in 17 states to train other teachers how to use the Library's American Memory collections. The institute is followed by eight months of

*continued on page 240*

# The British Are Coming

## *Historian Anthony Pitch Describes Washington Ablaze*

By John Martin

On the night of Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1814, Washington burned.

As it roared through the night and into the early morning hours, the conflagration that gutted the Capitol, the president's mansion, the Treasury and other public buildings was observed by frightened Americans in Leesburg, Va., to the west, and north to Baltimore. Since news traveled only as fast as horse and rider, distant witnesses to the destruction were left to speculate about the safety of President James Madison, the location of key members of Congress and the proximity of marauding British troops. The reports of terrified refugees did little to lift the sense of imperilment abroad in the country surrounding the doomed capital of the young republic.

In his new book, *The Burning of Washington: The British Invasion of 1814* (Naval Institute Press, 298 pp.) author Anthony S. Pitch delivers a crisp and well-documented account of the ruin of the city by British forces during the War of 1812, called by some the Second War of Independence. Mr. Pitch discussed the book at the Library on July 28, as part of the Center for the Book's "Books and Beyond" lecture series. Clarence J. Brown, president of the United States Capitol Historical Society and a former U.S. congressman, introduced Mr. Pitch.

"History," Mr. Brown said, "hangs by a slender thread. Mr. Pitch will relate how the thread of our national history was almost broken."

The book draws heavily on primary sources available in the Library's Manuscript Division, including the papers of the British officers responsible for the attack and the memoirs of first lady Dolley Madison. It will appeal to those interested in local landmarks, military historians and students of the foibles that often determine the course of human events.

Mr. Pitch, who lives in Potomac, a suburb of Washington, said curiosity, influenced by locality, prompted him to write the book. "How," he wondered, "did the residents react to this event? Was it like the feeling in Paris before the Germans captured that city?"

Bill Petros

**Anthony Pitch**

War between the United States and Britain grew out of the wider European conflict against Napoleon's France. The United States' burgeoning maritime trade created a shortage of able-bodied seamen. The lack was often supplied by deserters from the Royal Navy, who preferred the higher wages and liberality of American merchant vessels to the harsh discipline and low pay of conscripted service. Since naval manpower was a vital necessity, British warships stopped and searched American merchantmen, removing indiscriminately British deserters, naturalized Americans and native-born U.S. citizens alike.

Americans resented what they considered an intolerable affront to their sovereignty and national pride. War fever spread, encouraged by the fiery rhetoric of a new generation of leaders, such as Henry Clay of Kentucky and South Carolina's George C. Calhoun. A divided Congress voted a declaration of war, which President Madison signed on June 12, 1812.

In the summer of 1814, Washington was a rustic town with 8,000 residents, one-sixth of them slaves. The seat of government since 1800, it possessed more swamp than boarding houses, and scant strategic importance. Hostilities during the first two years of the war were limited to America's northern border with British Canada. A Royal Naval squadron, under the command of Adm. George Cockburn, operated in the Chesapeake, but without a major infantry force.

Two events combined to make feasible the daring strike against the weakly defended capital. The motivation, said Mr. Pitch, came from American excesses in the burning of York, the capital of Upper Canada, during the previous year. The means arrived in the form of several thousand seasoned troops, veterans of the Peninsula campaign, who were transferred for service in the New World after Napoleon's abdication.

President James Madison called an emergency meeting of his Cabinet on July 1 to plan the defense of Washington from the new threat. Secretary of War John Armstrong, an incompetent whom Mr. Pitch describes as "infatuated with himself," assured Madison that Washington was not at risk, insisting that the British meant to attack Baltimore. The contumacious Armstrong all but abandoned the defense of the capital to Gen. William Winder, a Baltimore lawyer and sometime soldier that Mr. Pitch calls a "transparent political appointee."

Unfortunately for the city of Washington, the British military was in more capable hands. Cockburn, a man cited by Adm. Horatio Nelson for his "zeal, ability and courage," planned the attack on the city and advocated its approval to Alexander Cochrane, the British commander-in-chief of the North American station. Seizing Washington would position the British to attack Baltimore from the rear, capture important national documents and employ the talents of army Maj. Gen. Robert Ross, a popular and decorated veteran of the Napoleonic wars. But demoralizing Americans was the paramount objective, since, as Cockburn reasoned, the fall of a capital is

*continued on page 237*

# GLIN Branches Out

## *Legal Network Establishes Regional Centers*

The Global Legal Information Network (GLIN), a cooperative, electronic legal information exchange program headquartered at the Law Library of Congress, is branching out, with new regional centers that will take on some of the work now being done at "GLIN Central" in Washington.

Aimed at bringing authentic, up-to-date, foreign law material to Congress and the other legislatures of countries that are GLIN partners, the Law Library initiated GLIN as a way to distribute the workload previously borne only by its own staff of lawyers and indexers.

**In Kuwait City, Assistant Under Secretary of Justice Nasser Al-Nasrallah meets with Law Librarian and GLIN Director General Rubens Medina during the latter's recent visit to the Kuwaiti GLIN Station to discuss Kuwait's role as a GLIN regional training center.**

At the yearly GLIN Project Directors Conference held in the Law Library, several country members expressed an interest in taking on even more of the work previously carried out by Law Library personnel, namely, training new staff. Training involves instructing one legal specialist (lawyer or law-trained person) and one computer specialist how to choose and abstract legal instruments for GLIN and how to enter them into the system, using GLIN standards.

Most recently two nations, Kuwait and Ukraine, began moving toward becoming GLIN regional centers. In the case of Kuwait, Law Librarian and GLIN Director General Rubens Medina, GLIN Project Manager Nick Kozura and George Sfeir, the Law Library's senior legal specialist for (and GLIN liaison with) Arabic-speaking jurisdictions, were invited to visit Kuwait City. As the guests of the Ministry of Justice from May 15 to 20, the three GLIN Central staff were there to assess and formulate recommendations regarding the proposal for Kuwait to become a regional center.

To become a regional center, a country first must be able to maintain a "server," that is, it must have sufficient capacity to store and process information. It must also have the personnel and facilities to offer the necessary GLIN training courses. A GLIN center is charged with exercising quality control over the input of countries contributing to its server. Finally, such a center also will ideally identify and recruit the new members it wishes to train.

Mr. Medina met with GLIN Project Director Nasser Al-Nasrallah, who is a lawyer and the assistant under secretary of justice at the Kuwaiti Ministry. They reached an agreement to take the first steps toward establishing Kuwait as the first GLIN training center outside the United States. The GLIN Kuwaiti staff thus will travel to the Law Library in August for training.

The Ukraine GLIN station, which is located in the Verkhovna Rada (parliamentary) Computerized Information Systems Center, welcomed Natalie Gawdiak of the Law Library staff in Kiev. The Kyivan Mohyla Academy, one of Ukraine's oldest scholarly institutions, established in 1631, has now become a partner with the GLIN Ukraine station. The students at the academy, where the primary languages of instruction are English and Ukrainian, work with the GLIN staff by assisting with the English-language abstracts of Ukrainian law. Preliminary discussions focused on the possible future expansion of Ukraine's role in training neighboring countries interested in becoming members of GLIN and on fund-raising strategies.

The new regional centers are helping to make GLIN a true information network. □

**Leonty**
*continued from page 226*

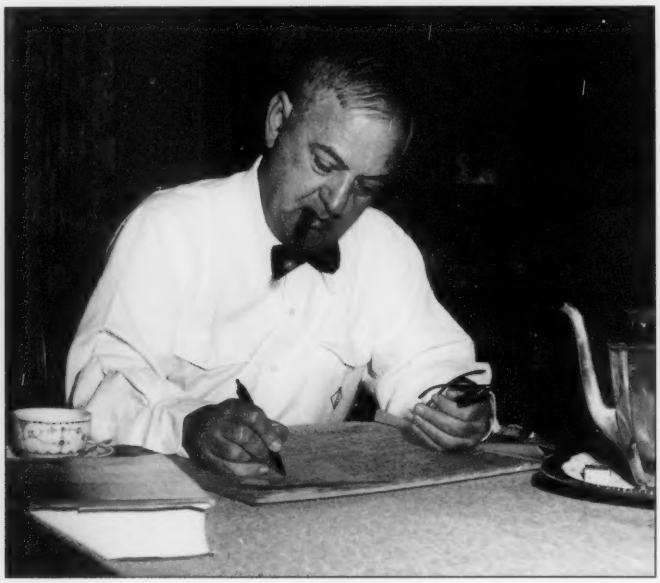
Church in North America."

Shortly after his ordination as priest in 1905, Leonty was sent to the Orthodox theological seminary in Minneapolis and spent the early years of his ministry in the United States. He was one of the American delegates to the All-Russian Church Council in the Moscow Kremlin in late 1917 and early 1918 that restored the office of the Patriarch of Moscow as the Bolshevik Revolution was taking place.

Returning to the United States in the early 1920s, Leonty was consecrated bishop in 1933. He is responsible for establishing in 1938 two of the principal Orthodox seminaries in America, St. Vladimir's (New York) and St. Tikhon's (South Canaan, Penn.).

Because of the work of Leonty, from 1950 to 1964, when he was head of the Russian Orthodox Metropolia (the predecessor organization to today's Orthodox Church in America), inter-Orthodox cooperation in the United States increased greatly as did ecumenical contacts with other religious bodies.

*Mr. Leich is an area specialist in the European Division*



Edward Steichen

**Ira Gershwin's favorite photo of his brother George appeared in *Vanity Fair* in 1927; Ira works on the score for the film *A Star Is Born*, 1954.**

# The Gershwin Legacy

## *Library Celebrates Contributions of George and Ira*

*On Sept. 26, 1898, one of America's most important composers was born. George Gershwin of Brooklyn, N.Y., alone and with his brother, Ira, wrote many of the finest American popular songs and orchestral pieces. The premiere institution for Gershwin studies is the Library of Congress Music Division, which this year celebrates the Gershwin legacy. In March, the Gershwin room opened in the Library's Jefferson Building, where it serves as a permanent exhibition area for materials relating to the brothers. The following was written by the curator of the George and Ira Gershwin Collection.*

BY RAYMOND A. WHITE

The music of George and Ira Gershwin has long been a part of the American consciousness. The opening clarinet glissando from *Rhapsody in Blue*, the taxi horn theme from *An American in Paris* and the songs — "I Got Rhythm," "Embraceable You," "The Man I Love," "Someone to Watch Over Me," "Fascinating Rhythm," and so many others — are instantly recognizable. Even the mention of the name "Gershwin" brings to mind the glamour and sophistication of the 1920s and 1930s, personified by the brothers who helped to give a musical voice to the time.

But if the Gershwins symbolize a time, their music and words transcend it. The proliferating performances and recordings of their music testify to its enduring popularity, and George and Ira continue to be the subjects of popular as well as scholarly study. Yet, no matter how familiar one becomes with their music or the details of their lives, there remains a unique acquaintance and an immediacy that are gained only through seeing the original documents found in the George and Ira Gershwin Collection in the Library of Congress.

This collection is the world's preeminent body of primary source materials for the study of the life and work of the Gershwins. Chief in

**Morris and Rose Gershwin at about the time of their wedding, July 21, 1895**

importance is the music — that written by George and Ira together, as well as songs composed by George and Ira with other collaborators, and George's concert pieces. There are orchestrations, piano-vocal scores, sketches, lyric sheets and librettos — much of it in the handwriting of the Gershwins. George's beautiful manuscript full score for *Porgy and Bess* conveys his care in creating the opera and the importance he attached to it. Song manuscripts with erasures and corrections present the youthful composer whom Edward Jablonski has called the "Jazz Age Meteor." Similarly, Ira's lyric sheets, with experimental rhymes, unused couplets and various corrections, show us Jablonski's "Contemplative Craftsman." No fewer than 17 pages of lyric drafts survive for the Ira Gershwin-Jerome Kern classic "Long Ago (And Far Away)." Also included are the so-called Secaucus manuscripts (scores and lyric sheets found in a Secaucus, N. J., Warner Bros. warehouse), George's harmony exercises, and eight of his musical sketchbooks.

The continually expanding Gershwin Collection includes a wealth of correspondence that provides details of the brothers' lives and personalities. Twenty-four-year-old George (1898-1937) writes to Ira (1896-1983) from London on his first trip abroad: "When I reached shore, a woman reporter came up to me and asked for a few words. I felt like I was [composer Jerome] Kern or somebody."

Richard Tucker

**The cast of *Porgy and Bess* is pictured during the first week of the show's Boston tryout, prior to its Broadway opening, Oct. 10, 1935.**

To longtime friend Mabel Schirmer in 1936, George reports: "Of course, there are depressing moments too, when talk of Hitler and his gang creep into the conversation. For some reason or other the feeling out here [in California] is even more acute than in the East." To Emily Paley, sister of Ira's wife, Leonore, George writes: "Stravinsky and Mother got on famously. Isn't Hollywood wonderful?"

Ira's letters concentrate on his work: lyric writing and attending to matters Gershwin. Particularly informative is his correspondence with impresario and biographer Merle Armitage and composer Kurt Weill, with whom he collaborated on *Lady in the Dark*. Ira's meticulous attention

**Original cover art for Gershwin compositions reflected styles from Jazz to Art Deco.**

to detail is always in evidence, along with his literary finesse. He comments to Weill: "Naturally, I'm interested in anything you think might be the basis of a show that is at once novel and entertaining and yet commercial." He responded to an article by music critic Albert Goldberg: "I lived with my brother at the time he was composing *Rhapsody* and he was about as influenced by [Milhaud's ballet] *Creation of the World* as by Frescobaldi's *Chaconne and Passacaglia* or Patagonian Bebop." Reserved as he was, Ira never hesitated to set the record straight regarding his brother's work.

The pictorial material in the collection includes many photographs of George and Ira and other members of their family and circle of friends. The brothers' skill in the visual arts is generously represented in the collection. Among the photographs are some 20 images taken by George, including exceptional portraits of Irving Berlin and Leonore Gershwin. As well, there are paintings and drawings by both George and Ira, including George's portrait of Arnold Schoenberg and a self-portrait oil painting of each brother.

The scrapbooks, which number 34 volumes, record the Gershwin story as it was chronicled by the contemporary press. Book 1 begins in 1913 with a number of poems and other short pieces that Ira wrote for and published in the Townsend Harris Hall high school *Academic Herald*, of which he was co-editor with lyricist E.Y. "Yip" Harburg. The scrapbooks continue until early 1986, 2½ years after Ira's death, and cover projects that Ira had worked on. Seven books are devoted solely to *Porgy and Bess;* another book, to Ira's memoirs, *Lyrics on Several Occasions;* and two others, to fellow composers and lyricists, performers and the music industry in general. There is also a scrapbook of obituaries and editorials assembled after George's death by his mother, Rose Gershwin, and two scrapbooks compiled by the adolescent George and Ira: George's deals chiefly with music and Ira's, with topics of general interest.

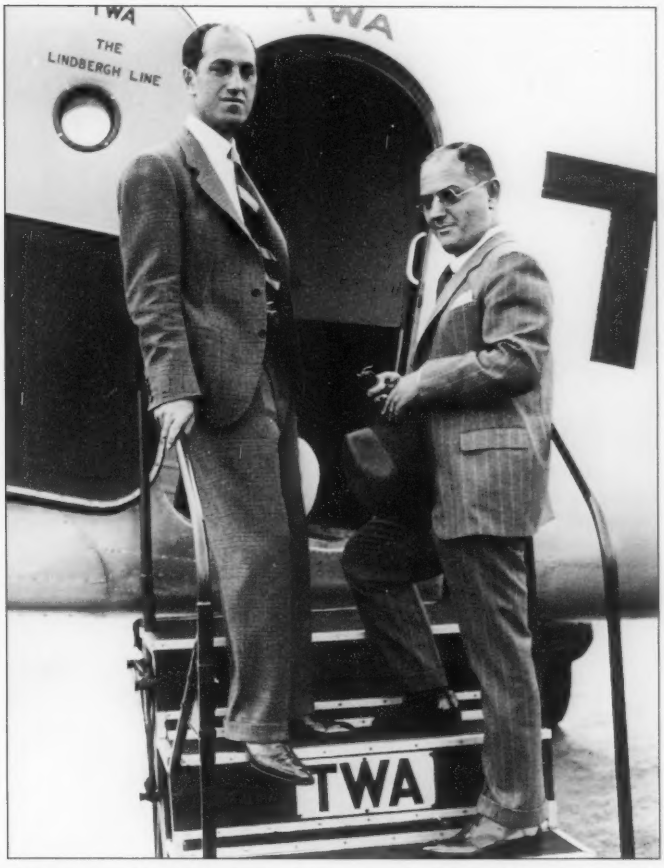
The legal and financial papers comprise contracts, business correspondence, royalty statements and bank statements, including a large cache of papers received in 1997 from the estate of Emanuel Alexandre, Rose Gershwin's attorney. As well, there are programs, posters, scores from George's music library, the drafts and printer's galleys of Ira's *Lyrics on Several Occasions,* scripts for radio broadcasts, other biographical texts and the Congressional Gold Medals that were struck in honor of the brothers Gershwin and their contribution to American life and culture.

That this collection should be housed in the Library of Congress is the result of the interest and efforts of several people, foremost among them, Ira and Leonore Gershwin. After George's death in 1937, Ira devoted considerable energy to organizing his brother's documentary legacy. Early on, he recognized the importance of George's music and its preservation for future generations, but, with characteristic modesty, he was slow to be convinced of the significance of his own papers. Nevertheless, he organized and preserved his lyric sheets along with George's music manuscripts and the correspondence, photographs and other documents that would become the core of the Gershwin Collection.

The development of the collection at the Library traces its beginnings to a 1939 exchange of letters between Ira Gershwin and Harold Spivacke, then chief of the Music Division. The first item that Ira gave to the Library was George's sketch for "The Crap Shooter's Song" from *Porgy and Bess,* acknowledged on May 24 of that year. In 1953 came the manuscripts of the large-scale works, including *Porgy and Bess, Rhapsody in Blue, An American in Paris,* and the *Concerto in F* from the estate of George and Ira's mother, Rose. These were followed by generous gifts from various other members of the Gershwin family and their friends, including the Gershwins' sister, Frances Gershwin Godowsky; their brother, Arthur Gershwin; sister-in-law, Judy Gershwin; nephews, Marc George Gershwin, Leopold Godowsky III and Michael Strunsky; cousins, Daniel Botkin and Dorothy Botkin Rosenthal; and friends Joseph Schillinger, Mabel Schirmer, Albert Sirmay, Kay Swift and Rosamond Walling Tirana.

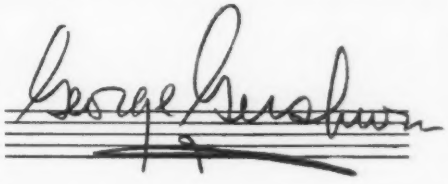
During the 1950s, '60s and '70s, Ira Gershwin made periodic donations to the Library of manuscripts and other materials — along with his detailed descriptions of many of the

**On the set of *Shall We Dance*, 1936, are dance director Hermes Pan, Fred Astaire, director Mark Sandrich, Ginger Rogers, George Gershwin, Ira Gershwin and musical director Nathaniel Shilkret.**




**George and Ira Gershwin leave for Hollywood from Newark Airport on Aug. 10, 1936.**

items. The importance of this commentary, virtually unknown in other archival collections, can scarcely be overstated. From time to time, Ira purchased items for the Gershwin Collection, and his interest in the collection continued until his death in 1983. In the course of the next eight years, Leonore Gershwin sustained and expanded her husband's efforts on behalf of the collection and the Library. In 1987 she donated the remainder of the music manuscripts and lyric sheets from their home; on a number of occasions she, too, purchased music manuscripts and correspondence for the collection. Since her death, her very generous bequest has enabled the Library to acquire additional materials, including the files relating to *Porgy and Bess* from the archives of the Theatre Guild.




George and Ira Gershwin enriched millions of people with unforgettable music and lyrics. Those forward-looking and generous individuals who have supported the establishment and continuing growth of the Gershwin Collection in the Library of Congress have seen to it that generations to come will also enjoy the Gershwin legacy. □

# A Moving Experience

BY LAWRENCE D. STEWART

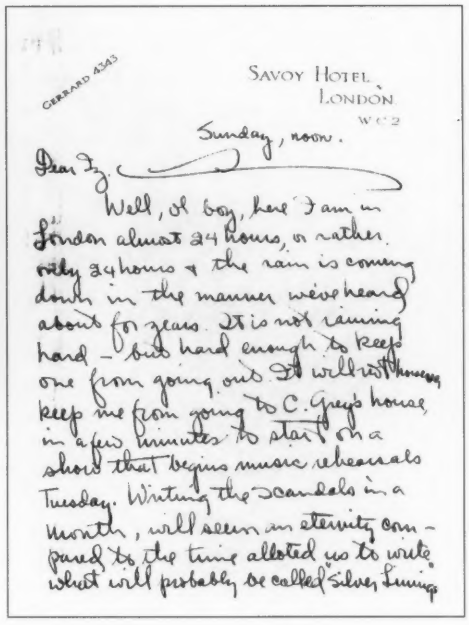
During the first half of his life, Ira Gershwin lived in more than 30 rented apartments and houses. Consequently, when in 1940 he and his wife, Lee, bought their own residence for the first time, they could scarcely have envisioned making it their home for the rest of their lives. Although 1021 N. Roxbury Drive in Beverly Hills was slightly remodeled before they moved in, it was not until 1956 that the property was almost completely rebuilt. This required a temporary abandonment of 1021, and for seven months the Gershwin household lived in a furnished house nearby. So bound was Ira to his home, to which he had given the name Gershwin Plantation, that he was determined to vacate the site for no more than seven months.

Thus, much to the contractor's alarm, seven months from the day we had given up 1021, he saw a huge moving van trying to maneuver into the driveway. Ira was not to be further dispossessed, no matter the unfinished state of the house. Since the English basement of the old house (the billiard room and the poker area) were "ready," it was there that Ira moved his books, papers, typewriter and me. Only one bedroom was inhabitable, while the kitchen was in such chaos that we temporarily lost our cook and lived off a hot plate and delicatessen. Awakened daily at 8 o'clock by the hammering of carpenters, Ira and Lee, passing over electrical cables and around wooden sawhorses, would eventually trail down to my office for morning coffee, the mail and a slight respite from the din. The carpenters stopped work around four, when we would reassemble a card table and a few straight chairs in the music room to give the illusion of livable space. Large hospital screens were wheeled before living room windows. No wonder that director George Cukor called us Bohemians.

Yet amid all this chaos, both Ira and Lee managed to create. Ira continued work on his "Lyrics on Several Occasions," while Lee welcomed the evenings when friends dropped in for Scrabble or poker or from curiosity about how we were faring. Ira was indifferent to physical inconveniences so long as Lee was happy in the making of the new house and he could happily still keep his feet on ground that was entirely theirs.

*Mr. Stewart was Ira Gershwin's assistant from the early 1950s until the late 1960s.*

Dr. Billington accepts the donation of Leonore Gershwin (Ira's widow) of the earliest of George's manuscript tunebooks at Mrs. Gershwin's home in 1991 as they are joined by her nephew, Michael Strunsky; upon his first trip to London in Feb. 1923, George wrote this letter to Ira from the Savoy Hotel.



GERRARD 4343

SAVOY HOTEL
LONDON
W.C.2

Sunday, noon.

Dear Iz,

Well, ol boy, here I am in London almost 24 hours, or rather only 24 hours & the rain is coming down in the manner we've heard about for years. It is not raining hard – but hard enough to keep one from going out. It will not however keep me from going to C. Grey's house in a few minutes to start on a show that begins music rehearsals Tuesday. Writing the scandals in a month, will seem an eternity compared to the time allotted us to write what will probably be called "Silver Lining

# 'The West Coast Archive'

## *Gershwin Trusts Hold Additional Material*

Ira Gershwin was the family historian. So says Mark Trent Goldberg, executive director of the Ira and Leonore Gershwin Trusts. Perhaps it was a sense of history that prompted Ira in the early 1950s to begin collating and annotating the Gershwin papers — George's music and his own lyrics — and sending them to the Library of Congress. It is hardly surprising to learn from Mr. Goldberg that it was Ira who convinced his mother, Rose, to bequeath the scores for *Porgy and Bess* and George's major concert works to the Library of Congress, where they would receive appropriate curatorial care and would be available to future generations of scholars.

While Ira was sending archival materials to the Library of Congress, he continued to devote his attention to his ongoing occupation with matters Gershwin. Ira needed to keep available for his own use his correspondence files, photographs, programs, business records and other documents. Mr. Goldberg recalls that the spacious Gershwin house in Beverly Hills became a veritable business office, increasingly crowded with business files and music materials.

Following Ira's death in 1983, Leonore Gershwin, known to her friends as "Lee," furthered and enlarged his efforts on behalf of the Gershwin legacy. She has been characterized as "generous with imagination," a favorite description of Mark Goldberg's. Moreover, she wanted to ensure that this work would continue after her own death. To that end, she established the Ira and Leonore Gershwin Trusts. One of her wishes, said Mr. Goldberg, was that the trusts have an office to handle the day-to-day business concerning licensing, royalties and other requests. Today in Beverly Hills, Mr. Goldberg and his assistant, Camille Kuznetz, devote their time to this work. With the aid of Lawrence Stewart (Ira's assistant from the early 1950s until the late 1960s), they also are cataloging the archival materials that remain in their custody.

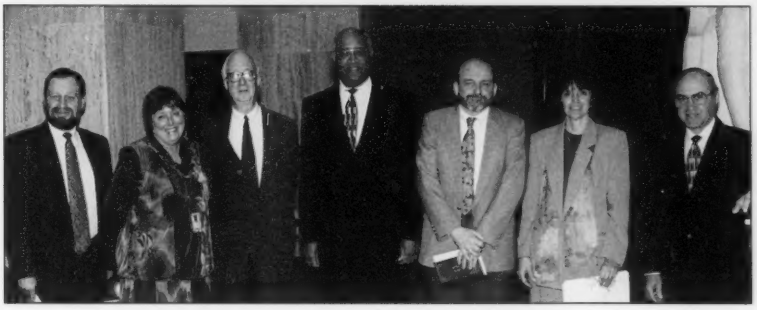
The "West Coast Archive," as it is sometimes known, owes much to a number of individuals: not only Ira himself, but others including Lee (who said she helped to paste clippings into the Gershwin scrapbooks), singer Michael Feinstein (whose initial task was the creation of a catalog of Ira's recordings), Robert Kimball (artistic adviser to the Ira and Leonore Gershwin Trusts), and Mr. Goldberg, Ms. Kuznetz and Mr. Stewart. The collection comprises some 3,000 photographs (including family images that date back to the turn of this century), programs dating from 1914, Ira's correspondence, music scores and parts, librettos, LPs, 78s, 45s, acetate discs, CDs, reel-to-reel and cassette tapes, film and videotape, business papers, awards and citations, memorabilia, Ira's personal library and artwork by both brothers.

Says Mr. Goldberg, "One of these days, when we no longer need a business office, all of that material will come to the Library of Congress. The two collections will be merged." When that happens, the Library of Congress and the American people will have yet another opportunity to benefit from the Gershwins' generosity.

—RAYMOND A. WHITE

# Law Day at the Law Library of Congress

On May 1, the Law Library celebrated Law Day with a program called "Reflections on the Law from the Collections of the Law Library of Congress." Law Day was established by Presidential Proclamation on April 30, 1958, because "it is fitting that people of this nation should remember with pride and vigilantly guard the great heritage of liberty, justice and equality under law which our forefathers bequeathed to us."



**Deputy Librarian of Congress Donald Scott (above) and Law Librarian of Congress Rubens Medina; Daniel Hill Zafren of the Law Library of Congress (left), Register of Copyrights Marybeth Peters, President of the Friends of the Law Library of Congress Abe Krash, Gen. Scott, House Deputy Legislative Counsel M. Douglass Bellis, General Counsel Elizabeth Pugh and Mr. Medina**

**Pitch**
*continued from page 230*

"always so great a blow to the government of a country."

The British advance achieved complete tactical surprise. Landing Aug. 19 at Benedict, on the mouth of the Patuxent River, Ross moved north by rapid marches, camping in Upper Marlborough on Aug. 22. Meanwhile, Cockburn's fleet trapped and destroyed the small American flotilla commanded by Revolutionary War hero Commodore Joshua Barney. Two days later, Ross's troops defeated Winder's disorganized militia at the Battle of Bladensburg, crossed the East Branch of the Potomac (today called the Anacostia) and marched against Washington, then unguarded and practically deserted.

In that fateful hour, clerks and servants rushed to do what generals and politicians had not. Dolley Madison, among the last to flee the city, gathered and removed important Cabinet papers, forsaking the Madisons' valuables in the process. Paul Jennings, a 15-year-old slave, labored to save Gilbert Sullivan's full-length portrait of George Washington. It was cut from its frame and taken by two visiting New Yorkers to a farm outside the city. Mordecai Booth, a navy yard clerk, assumed the dangerous task of burning ships and stores to prevent their capture. Acting in the absence of Secretary of State James Monroe, Stephen Pleasonton, a senior clerk, hastily packed rare documents, including the Declaration of Independence and George Washington's correspondence. The national heirlooms were removed and hidden in an old gristmill two miles above Georgetown.

The British, nonetheless, found plenty left to burn. After a sumptuous dinner with his senior staff in the president's mansion (the first lady had planned a banquet that very night), Cockburn ordered the torching of all public buildings. A few officers protested the wanton destruction. Benjamin Latrobe's architecture, said Mr. Pitch, had impressed the victors. "Expecting to find Republican rusticism, they found buildings of monarchial splendor." But Cockburn was implacable and the British arsonists went to work. By midnight, most of monumental Washington was engulfed in flame.

While the heavy exterior walls of the White House and the Capitol withstood the blaze, the magnificent interiors suffered irreparable loss. Much of the original ornamentation perished, including a marble eagle that adorned a frieze over the Speaker's canopy in the House chamber. The first Library of Congress, located in the present Senate majority leader's suite, was a large, heavily timbered room with a double row of windows that burned completely.

"When Americans returned to the ruined Capitol," said Mr. Pitch, "their melancholy and lamentation was almost biblical."

The ruthless destruction of Washington, contrary to Cockburn's intentions, galvanized American resistance. By September, more than 15,000 volunteers converged on Baltimore and repelled the British. Observing that battle from a British hostage ship, Francis Scott Key, a Georgetown lawyer captured at Bladensburg, wrote the lines that would become the national anthem.

At war's end, Congress met in one of the few surviving public buildings, the Patent Office — now the National Museum of American Art — and debated the removal of the capital to more defensible territory. A congressman from New York suggested it be moved closer to Wall Street, so government might be nearer to its creditors. But Congress decided not to budge, accepting the wisdom of a Southern delegate who declared, "If the seat of government is once set on wheels, there is no saying where it will stop."

Anthony Pitch is the author of several biographies and travel guides. A former journalist in England, Africa and Israel, Mr. Pitch was also Associated Press broadcast editor for Pennsylvania and a senior writer in the books division of *U.S. News and World Report*.

*Mr. Martin is an examiner in the Copyright Office.*

# Experiencing the Library

## *Visitors Spend 'A Day in the Life'*

*When the American Library Association met in Washington last June, the Library offered many "Experience LC" opportunities for attendees. Most coverage of the ALA convention was published in the August issues; the remainder of the coverage appears below.*

By Audrey Fischer

More than 50 national and international visitors had the opportunity to "experience LC" during the American Library Association's annual conference in Washington. Responding to the Library's offer to spend "a day in the life" of an office of their choosing, conference participants came from as close as College Park, Md., and as far away as Bosnia-Herzegovina.

"It should be called the 'LC extraordinary experience,'" said Sasha Madacki, referral archivist at the Federal Archive of Bosnia-Herzegovina, who, along with four others, spent the day in the Chief of Staff's office. He chose this particular experience because, "My girlfriend advised me to go to the heart of the institution."

The experience was mutually beneficial. "The group brought a fresh perspective to the table," said Charles Stanhope, special assistant to Chief of Staff Jo Ann Jenkins. "They reviewed a draft document with fresh eyes and with new energy." According to Thomas Quigley, library branch head for the Vancouver Public Library, there was no holding back. "We even witnessed a few stormy discussions," he reported.

"I was very impressed with the facilitative leadership approach to conducting meetings," said Joyce Radcliff, technical assistant at the University of Southern Alabama. Corporate librarian Marie Dueurlein, Tower Group, Cambridge, Mass., agreed. "I was privileged to spend time with all the hard-working people in the Chief of Staff's office," she said. "I learned a great deal about Library administration." Ms. Radcliff, who interned briefly at the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped in 1996, opted for a broader view of the Library during this visit. She convinced her friend, Gloria Williams, of Mobile (Ala.) Public Library, to share the experience.

"Experience LC" was the brainchild of Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb, who wanted to offer ALA members a firsthand view of how LC functions daily.

In all, LC offered some 30 experiences, covering a broad range of Library functions such as reference service, cataloging, collection development, the application of information technology and technical training. Participants also had the opportunity to spend a day in the Law Library and the Copyright Office. Following is a sample of "Experience LC" highlights.

**Reference Service**

As a child, Eve Wider visited the Library and recalled being impressed by the lofty quotations adorning the Jefferson Building. She returned on June 30 as a librarian in the Business Library at the University of Pittsburgh, to experience a day in the Library's Business Reading Room under the direction of business reference librarian Richard Sharp.

"I wanted to see what business resources the Library of Congress has, and to confirm that it is a friendly place to send my students," said Ms. Wider.

For Annsofie Oscarsson of Sweden, this was her first visit to the Library during her 30-year career in the library field. Appointed head of reference five years ago at Umea University Library in Sweden, Ms. Oscarsson's first choice was to spend the day in the Main Reading Room.

Ms. Oscarsson is interested in the global state of reference. Prior to her visit to the United States, she contacted a number of people equally interested in the subject and received invitations to visit the reference departments of several university libraries such as Harvard, Brandeis, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Appalachian State University in North Carolina. Comparing American and Swedish reference service, she observed, "We are getting closer to each other because of the technology. We share the same databases, and the same problems, such as whether to charge fees for service."

Ms. Oscarsson was the only international visitor among the nine persons who chose to spend a day in the Main Reading Room. However, other participants represented a diverse segment of the U.S. population, from Colorado, California, Indiana, Texas, New York and Hawaii.

"We attempted to match participants with reference specialists in their area of interest," said Elizabeth Jenkins-Joffe, reference librarian in the Main Reading Room, who coordinated each participant's daily schedule with the assistance of Main Reading Room supervisor Betty Culpeper and acting head of the Main Reading Room Barbara Morland.

**Cataloging**

ALA members interested in cataloging could choose from a wide range of experiences such as Cataloging-in-Publication (CIP), Computer Files Cataloging, Subject Cataloging, the Cataloging Policy and Support Office, Dewey, Copyright Cataloging, and Children's Materials Cataloging. Many of these experiences were "hands on."

"The goal of the experience was for participants to complete a CIP record," said Jane Gilchrist, Children's Literature team leader in the History and Literature Cataloging Division. Under the direction of Senior Subject Catalogers Jo Monaco and Divna Todorovich, participants Evelyn Brass (University of Houston Libraries) and Barbara Spivey (Albuquerque Academy) each created a catalog record and summary.

"Evelyn and Barbara will eventually be able to open the published book and see the CIP data they input and, it is hoped, feel as if they own a piece of the LC catalog," said Ms. Gilchrist. "But even more important, they had the opportunity to experience the Library of Congress as individual faces, not just an institution."

**Collection Development**

For Denice Adkins, a reference librarian at Colorado Christian University, it was not hard to choose among the many LC experiences. As a Ph.D. candidate in library science, working on a dissertation on "Library Services to Spanish-Speaking Children in Arizona," Ms. Adkins opted to spend two mornings in the Hispanic Division. Chief Georgette Dorn arranged for Ms. Adkins to meet with a variety of area specialists in the division.

"I selected this experience to see how the national library treats Hispanic resources and to see what is available for my own research," said Ms. Adkins. "I was amazed at how many resources are on-line," she said, referring to the *Handbook of Latin American Studies; Hispanic Americans in Congress, 1822-1995;* and "The Spanish-American War in Motion Pictures," a recent addition to the American Memory collections (www.loc.gov).

Ms. Adkins wasn't the only member of the family to "Experience LC." Her husband, Michael Sauers, a librarian and Internet trainer at the Bibliographical Center for Research in Aurora, Colo., opted to critique the THOMAS legislative information Web site. "Michael has been wild about THOMAS since it first became accessible in 1995," said Ms. Adkins.

"I previously worked as a legislative intern for the New York State Assembly," said Mr. Sauers. "So, naturally, I was interested in a system that tracked legislation at the national level."

**Information Technology**

Tim McCarthy, instructional support technician at the State University of New York at Buffalo, also spent an afternoon evaluating THOMAS, perhaps with a somewhat different perspective. Armed with a "mouth stick" or "oral prosthetic," Mr. McCarthy was, in part, assessing THOMAS's accessibility to persons with disabilities.

"I'm a very independent person, which contributed to my decision to enter the library field," said Mr. McCarthy. "I was originally a psychology major, but during a reference interview with a health sciences librarian, I observed how the use of on-line resources had the potential to minimize or eliminate my disability," he explained. "I decided shortly thereafter to earn a master's degree in library science."

Maryle Ashley, manager of Systems Development Group 2 in Information Technology Services, will review Mr. McCarthy's comments, along with those of the two other participants, and incorporate suggestions where appropriate.

**Technical Training**

Thom Saudargas, library applications specialist for technical services at the College Center for Library Automation in Tallahassee, Fla., proved that the Library could also learn from those given the opportunity to "Experience LC."

"Thom has already implemented an integrated library system (ILS) for 62 libraries that comprise Florida's community college network," said Tim Carlton, who hosted Mr. Saudargas's day in the Technical Processing and Automation Instruction Office (TPAIO).

"An integrated library system effectively turns librarians into 'integrated librarians,' which means they are not only catalogers but own a piece of public service too," said Mr. Saudargas. He acknowledged the enormous importance of providing technical training throughout the process. "You can't expect people to implement an ILS or any other system for that matter unless they are effectively trained," he said. "The move toward an ILS represents a big change, but with proper training, it shouldn't scare anyone."

**Law**

Carolyn Tanen, assistant cataloger for the Second Circuit Court of Appeals Library in New York City, took advantage of the law-related experiences that the Library had to offer. She not only spent a day in the Law Library's Collection Services Division, but she also spent two days with the Law Team in the Social Sciences Cataloging Division.

"Ours is a highly efficient operation with a 'bottom line,' and we are particularly busy at the end of each quarter," said Margaret Loewinger, leader of the Law Team. "Therefore, I had some concerns about hosting a visitor on June 22 and June 23. But I'm glad we did, since it was well worth it for the Library to make a valuable contact in a Circuit Court law library, particularly one that has recently implemented an integrated library system. We are hoping Carolyn's library will participate in the Program for Cooperative Cataloging."

Ms. Tanen was moved by the Library staff's efforts to accommodate her hearing disability as well as that of a permanent member of the Law Team. Despite the Americans with Disabilities Act, Ms. Tanen has not found the corporate world as accommodating as government agencies. Ms. Tanen was equally impressed with accommodations in the Law Library, where Rose Marie Clemandot, chief of the Collection Services Office, communicates with a hearing-impaired staff member through sign language.

**Copyright Office**

Copyright staffers Peter Vankevich, Bill Poole and Larisa Pastuchiv introduced "Experience LC" participants to the history of the U.S. copyright law. In return, they received a briefing on the history of "legal deposit" in eastern Europe from Eva Kodric-Dacic of the State Center for Library Development in Ljubjana, Slovenia, who opted to spend the day in the Copyright Acquisitions Division.

"The system of legal deposit developed in Slovenia for very different reasons than in the United States," said Ms. Dacic. "It grew out of a system of government censorship," she explained. "Prior to distribution, all printed works had to be reviewed and, in many cases, edited by the government." Eventually it evolved into a system driven by archival and educational purposes, but it was not until 1993 that legal deposit was required in Slovenia as a means for proving copyright ownership.

Sarah Wenzel of Boston University Library also benefited from an overview of the history of copyright in the United States and Eastern Europe. "I selected this experience because I don't know as much about the copyright law as I should," said Ms. Wenzel. "I specifically chose to spend a day in the Public Information Section since Boston University Library is one of the few university libraries in the area that is accessible to the public.

"Everyone I've met at the Library of Congress has been very friendly and helpful," said Ms. Wenzel. "The Library has obviously made a huge effort to make this a wonderful experience for ALA conference attendees."

*Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.*

# A Family Affair

## *Descendant of First Librarian of Congress Visits LC*

BY MEG SMITH

The gathering at the main entrance of the Thomas Jefferson building looked like a family reunion when Library officials met Becky L. Sworden on July 2.

Ms. Sworden is the great, great, great, great granddaughter of John Beckley, the first Librarian of Congress.

Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole and Visitor Services Specialist James Pellettieri gave Ms. Sworden a tour of the building and introduced her to Early American History Specialist Gerard Gawalt so he could lay to rest some unanswered questions about her earliest American ancestor.

"As you get older, [family history] comes to mean more," she said. "My dad is 78 now. Somebody has to take on his job of knowing about the family."

After a tour that included a visit to the ceremonial Librarian's Office in the Jefferson Building, Ms. Sworden asked Mr. Gawalt about her ancestor's history.

She wanted to see the Library's collection of his papers, and she wondered whether he changed the spelling of his name from Bickley after he emigrated from England when he was 11. She was also curious about a clause in the family's copy of John Beckley's will that mentions a debt he owed his mother-in-law, implying he was once her indentured servant.

Although John Beckley was an indentured servant to a prominent family in Virginia, he probably did not work for the family of his wife, Maria Prince, Mr. Gawalt said, an expert in early-18th century history, who said there was no indication Beckley ever changed his name.

However, Mr. Gawalt said, the papers of his that still belong to the Library reveal details about the first Librarian that Ms. Sworden never knew. For example, Beckley was so close to Jefferson that he became his presidential campaign manager.

"He was definitely a man of political importance," Mr. Gawalt said. "As the first clerk of the House of Representatives he [had access to] a lot of confidential papers, including ... news of Alexander Hamilton's alleged affair."

Many amateur genealogists come to the Library every year to research their family trees, but rarely are their family's roots intertwined with those of the Library. Mr. Pellettieri said that is why he was delighted to arrange a tour of the Thomas Jefferson building for Ms. Sworden, her husband, James, and her friends Robert and Bonnie Hoover.

None of the three Library buildings was standing when Beckley was Librarian from 1802 until his death in 1807; the Library was in the U.S. Capitol. Mr. Cole said Beckley's residence was probably located on the same block where the Jefferson Building now stands, to the east of the Capitol.

Born in England in 1757, Beckley traveled alone to Virginia and was apprenticed to John Clayton, a prominent court clerk who was the grandson of a founder of the Royal Society of London. Clayton taught Beckley clerkship skills and introduced him to Attorney General Edmund Randolph, who became an early mentor for the young scribe.

Beckley replaced Randolph as the clerk for the Virginia House of Delegates when his mentor was elected to the Continental Congress in 1779. That year Beckley became a member of the original chapter of Phi Beta Kappa at the College of William and Mary, even though he was not a student there. Beckley's college history is not known.

The rising political star taught himself law and joined the Williamsburg Lodge of Freemasons, where he developed lasting political ties with fellow members Randolph, James Madison, John Marshall and James Monroe.

Beckley served as mayor of Richmond three times, beginning when he was 26. He developed an interest in national politics and was present for both the revision of the Articles of Confederation in 1787 and the Virginia convention to ratify the Constitution the following year.

In 1789 he was elected the first clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives. He developed strong Republican ties after he joined Jefferson as a member of the American Philosophical Society and campaigned vigorously to win Pennsylvania's vote for Jefferson in the 1796 presidential election.

Jefferson appointed Beckley to be Librarian of the original Capitol Library in recognition of his political skill and loyalty. Beckley biographers Edmund and Dorothy Smith Berkeley credit him with first bringing Thomas Paine's *Rights of Man* to the attention of Madison so he could use it as a rebuttal to John Adams's monarchist *Discourses on Davilla.*

Mr. Gawalt laid out documents belonging to Beckley in the Manuscript Reading Room for Ms. Sworden to view. She saw Beckley's handwritten memorandum book tracking early constitutional precedents when he was House Clerk, a bill signed by Beckley approving $5,000 for the purchase of books for the Library and the Library's copy of Beckley's will.

Mr. Gawalt gave Ms. Sworden a copy of his 1995 book, *Justifying Jefferson: The Political Writings of John James Beckley.*

"Gerry [Gawalt] told me a lot that I couldn't have known if I hadn't come here."

*Ms. Smith is an intern in the Public Affairs Office.*

**Fellows**
*continued from page 229*

continuing discussion as the participants revise, test and complete their lesson plans using American Memory materials. In addition to being publicized at teacher's conferences nationwide, selected lesson plans will be available from the Library's World Wide Web site, www.loc.gov.

*Ms. French is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.*

# FLICC Awards for Federal Librarianship

## *New Program Recognizes Libraries, Librarians, Technicians*

To honor the many innovative ways in which federal libraries, librarians and library technicians are fulfilling the information demands of government, the business, research and scholarly communities and the American public, the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) is inaugurating three annual national awards for federal librarianship.

- **Federal Library/Information Center of the Year.** This award commends the library or information center's outstanding, innovative and sustained achievements during fiscal year 1998 (Oct. 1, 1997 - Sept. 30, 1998) in fulfilling its organization's mission, fostering innovation in services and meeting user needs. All federal libraries and information centers are eligible.
- **Federal Librarian of the Year.** This award honors professional achievements during fiscal year 1998 in the advancement of library and information sciences, the promotion and development of services in support of the agency's mission and demonstrated professionalism as described in Competencies for Special Librarians in the 21st Century (developed by the Special Libraries Association; see SLA's Web site: www.sla.org/professional/comp.html). The nominee must be a federal employee and a practicing librarian in a federal library or information center.
- **Federal Library Technician of the Year.** This award recognizes the achievements of a federal library technician during fiscal year 1998 for service excellence in support of the mission of the library or information center, exceptional technical competency and flexibility in adapting work methods and dealing with change. The nominee must be a federal employee and a practicing paraprofessional or library technician in a federal library or information center.

The award winners will receive a certificate and plaque honoring their contributions to the field of federal library information service which will be presented at the annual FLICC Forum on Federal Information Policies in March 1999.

For more information or to request a nomination packet, visit the FLICC Web site (lcweb.loc.gov/flicc/) or contact FLICC by phone (202-707-4800), fax (202-707-4818), or email (flicc@loc.gov) or send mail to FLICC, c/o Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-4930. The nomination packet includes the nomination form, selection criteria and a list of required supporting materials. All completed nomination applications must be postmarked no later than November 15, 1998.

# Tracer Bullets

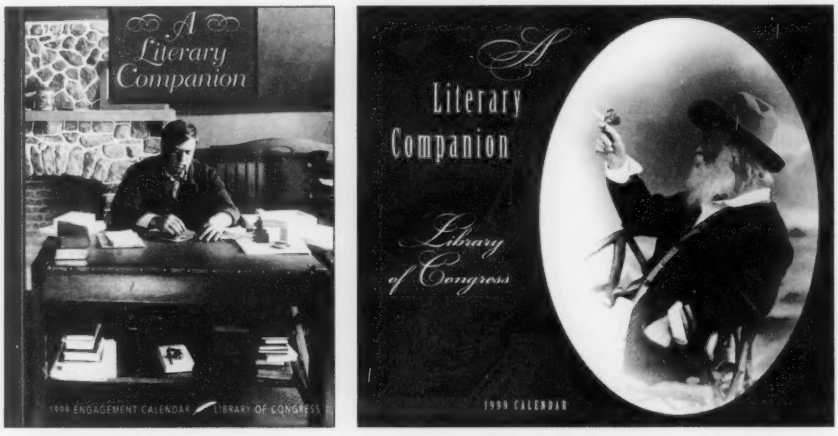
## *New Subject Bibliographies Available*

The Library's Science and Technology Division has published several additional subject bibliographies in its "Tracer Bullet" series.

- *The Ethnobotany of the Americas* encompasses the study of the applications and economic potential of plants used by native peoples. During the first half of the 20th century the anthropological and ecological aspects of the use of plants by indigenous populations became increasingly important. However, it was during the second half of the century that ethnobotany flourished and ethnobotanical surveys, studies and reports on explorations proliferated. These studies were fueled by the interests of major universities, pharmaceutical firms and government agencies, such as the National Institutes of Health, which greatly expanded their programs in natural products research in hopes of finding new medicines for various diseases, including cancer, diabetes and disorders of the immune system. Increasing concern about the biodiversity crisis has accelerated ethnobotanical research; chiefly due to habitat loss, plant species are disappearing before their possible medical and other applications can be assessed.
- *Dinosaurs,* concerns the highly successful reptiles that first appeared about 225 million years ago and evolved to inhabit diverse environments and geographic areas; dinosaur fossils have been found on every continent. For more than 100 million years dinosaurs were the dominant terrestrial animals. Then, about 65 million years ago, dinosaurs (or, as some scientists would put it, "non-avian dinosaurs") and many other species became extinct within a geologically brief period of time.
- The popular Tracer Bullet *Science Fair Projects,* first published in 1991, has recently been updated and is now available. Sources are selected to provide guidance to students, parents and teachers throughout the process of planning, developing, implementing and competing in science fair activities from elementary to high school levels. This Tracer Bullet serves as a general guide; more specialized sources are listed and discussed in other Tracer Bullets, still available: *Space Science Projects, Environmental Science Projects* and *Science Projects in Biology.*

These new publications are free and may be obtained by writing to the Science and Technology Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540, or by telephoning (202) 707-5664. A list is available of many other Tracer Bullets on timely subjects in science and technology.

For those with Internet access, all Tracer Bullets from 1989 to the present, as well as selected older Tracer Bullets, can be read on a Web-mounted full-text database, *SCTB Online,* which can be reached at lcweb2.loc.gov/sctb or from under the Science Reading Room home page at lcweb.loc.gov/rr/scitech.




**Rex Beach and Walt Whitman are featured on the covers of the 1999 Library of Congress desk and wall calendars, respectively. Both are published by Pomegranate Calendars & Books and are available in bookstores around the country.**

# News from the Center for the Book

## *New Publications Available*

Since it was established in 1977, the Center for the Book has sponsored more than 100 publications, including books, pamphlets, reports, calendars, catalogs and brochures. For a selective listing and information about availability, visit the center's Web site at: lcweb.loc.gov/loc/cfbook/.

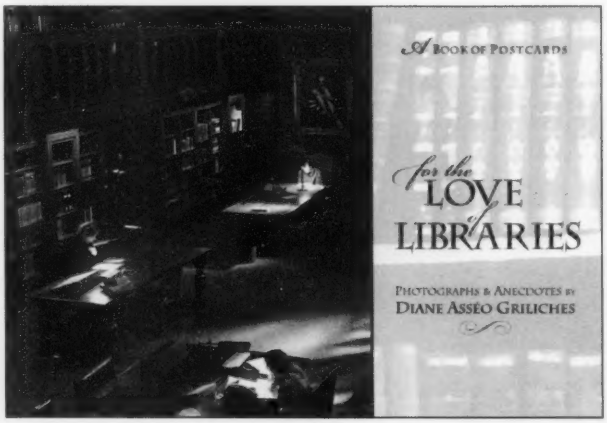
■ **1999 "Literary Companion" Calendars Published.** The Library of Congress's rich literary collections are reflected on every page of two calendars for 1999, just published by Pomegranate Calendars & Books. The calendars present photographic portraits of more than 60 authors, plus biographical profiles, anecdotes, dates and quotations that provide vivid glimpses of the authors' lives, books and achievements.

In his introduction to the calendars, Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole describes the Library's book and nonbook collections as "an amazing compendium of the power and influence of the written word." He also notes how the Library strives to make all of its collections readily available, not only to those able to visit Washington but also through its National Digital Library Program (www.loc.gov) "to the growing millions of people with access to personal computers."

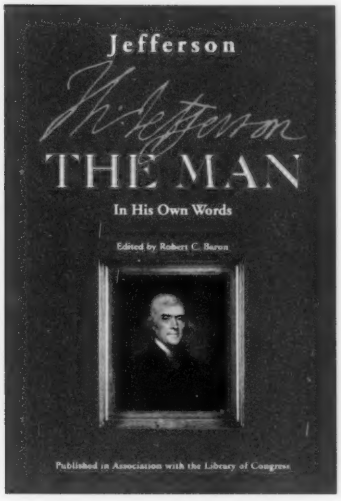
American novelist Rex Beach (1877-1949), one of the most popular American novelists in the first decades of this century, is on the cover of the 1999 engagement calendar, which was compiled by Margaret E. Wagner of the Library's Publishing Office. She and free-lance writer Alan Bisbort wrote the captions. The 112-page spiral-bound book sells for $13.95.

American bard Walt Whitman is on the cover of the 1999 wall calendar, which was compiled by Ms. Wagner and Mr. Bisbort, who also wrote the brief biographical essays about each author. In addition to Whitman, the writers portrayed are: John le Carré, Fyodor Dostoyevsky, Agatha Christie, Lewis Carroll, Lord Byron, Lorraine Hansberry, Clifford Odets, Gore Vidal, Nikki Giovanni, Maxwell Bodenheim and James Baldwin. The price is $12.95.

Both calendars are available in bookstores around the country, in the Library of Congress Sales Shop, and from Pomegranate Calendars and Books, Box 6099, Rohnert Park, CA 94927.




■ ***For the Love of Libraries* Postcard Book Published.** In cooperation with the Center for the Book, Pomegranate Calendars & Books has published a book of 30 postcards, *For the Love of Libraries*, featuring photographs and anecdotes by Diane Asséo Griliches. The introduction is by John Y. Cole. The photographs, captions, and quotations are from the author's *Library: The*




*Drama Within*, a book published by the University of New Mexico Press in 1996 in association with the Center for the Book. Many of the photographs of libraries and their patrons in *For the Love of Libraries* were exhibited at the Library of Congress in 1997 and have been added to the Library's photographic collections.

For the *Love of Libraries: A Book of Postcards* is available in bookstores around the country, in the Library of Congress Sales Shop and from Pomegranate Calendars & Books, Box 6099, Rohnert Park, CA 94927.

■ **Book of Jefferson Quotations Published in Paperbound Edition.** *Jefferson the Man: In His Own Words*, edited by Robert C. Baron and published by Fulcrum Books in 1993 in association with the Library of Congress, is now available in a paperbound edition. This tribute to the nation's third president explores many different topics in Jefferson's own words, ranging from his ideas on exploration, science, freedom and democracy to his feelings about friends, family, books, education and gardening. It includes an introductory essay, "Thomas Jefferson and the Library of Congress," by Center for the Book director John Y. Cole.

A 54-page book, *Jefferson the Man: In His Own Words*, is available for $7.95 in bookstores throughout the country, in the Library of Congress Sales Shop and from Fulcrum Publishing, 350 Indiana St., Suite 350, Golden, CO 80401-5093, telephone (800) 992-2908.

■ **Multicultural World of Print Culture Explored in New Book.** The University of Illinois Press has published *Print Culture in a Diverse America*, a volume of essays originally presented as papers at a May 1995 conference sponsored by the Center for the Study of Print Culture at the University of Wisconsin. Partial support for the conference was provided by the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress.

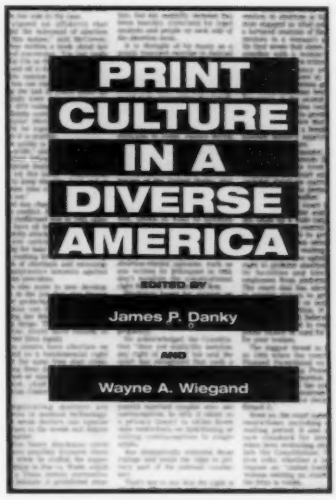
Editors James P. Danky and Wayne A. Wiegand have selected 11 papers that examine the many ways that print culture functions within different groups. Several of the authors link gender, class and ethnicity to the uses and goals of particular publications. Others look at ways that print materials construct and influence our interpretation of historical events. Topics include the Italian immigrant press, 1850-1920; the effectiveness in the 1990s of Chicago's tabloid newspaper *StreetWise;* San Francisco's newspaper *Chung Sai Yat Po* and the transformation of Chinese consciousness, 1900-1920; African American periodicals and the black middle class, 1900-1930; and the role of African American literary societies in the American literary scene.

The volume includes an introductory essay by Mr. Wiegand, "Theoretical Foundations for Analyzing Print Culture as Agency and Practice in a Diverse Modern America."

The 291-page volume is available for $49.95 (clothbound) and $27.95 (paperbound) in bookstores and in the Library of Congress Sales Shop. Toll-free telephone orders from within the U.S. can be placed with the University of Illinois Press at (800) 545-4703.

■ **Jefferson Building Book Wins Top Award from Washington Book Publishers.** *The Library of Congress: The Art and Architecture of the Thomas Jefferson Building* won the "Best of Show" award in the Thirteenth Annual Book Design and Effectiveness Competition sponsored by the Washington Book Publishers. The award, "bestowed on the book with the most outstanding combination of cover and interior design" was announced and presented at a ceremony on June 11.

The richly illustrated 320-page book, published in 1997 by W.W. Norton & Co. in association with the Library, features 185 full-color photographs of the recently renovated and reopened Jefferson Building, most of them taken by noted photographer Anne Day especially for the book. Robert L. Wiser of Archetype Press in Washington was




the designer and accepted the award. Also recognized at the awards were Library of Congress Publishing Office Editors Margaret Wagner and Blaine Marshall and Director W. Ralph Eubanks. The editors of the volume are John Y. Cole and architectural historian Henry Hope Reed.

The book also won first prize in the category "Illustrated Books: Three or More Colors." The second prize in this category went to another LC-related book, *Eyes of the Nation: A Visual History of the United States*, by Vincent Virga and curators of the Library, published in 1997 by Alfred A. Knopf. This 416-page volume, which contains more than 500 images from the Library's collections, was designed by Peter A. Anderson and edited by LC Publishing Office staffers Ms. Wagner and Sara Day.

Both books are available in bookstores across the country and in the Library of Congress Sales Shop. *The Library of Congress: The Art and Architecture of the Thomas Jefferson Building* sells for $60; the cost of *Eyes of the Nation* is $75.

■ **Documenting LC.** Center for the Book Director John Cole is the author of several recent articles about the activities of the Library and the Center for the Book. They include: "The LC: An Incomparable American Studies Center," *American Studies Association Newsletter*, Vol. 21, March 1998; "Books, Reading, and the Library of Congress in a Changing America," *Libraries & Culture*, Vol. 33, Winter 1998; and "Center for the Book," *The Bowker Annual*, 43rd Edition, 1998. □

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